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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:17:40 ON 06 MAY 2009

=> index bioscience medicine
FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL
ENTRY SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.22 0.22

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE, AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 09:18:08 ON 06 MAY 2009

71 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

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search error messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF.

=> S (Endoglucanase or cellulase or cellobiohydrolase)
1 FILE ADISNEWS
4221 FILE AGRICOLA
179 FILE ANABSTR
199 FILE ANTE
65 FILE AQUALINE
432 FILE AQUASCI
3878 FILE BIOENG
12222 FILE BIOSIS
7533 FILE BIOTECHABS
7533 FILE BIOTECHDS
3154 FILE BIOTECHNO
7517 FILE CABA
24609 FILE CAPLUS
2216 FILE CEABA-VTB
110 FILE CIN
250 FILE CONFSCI
168 FILE CROPB
223 FILE CROPU
76 FILE DDFB
53 FILE DDFU
14257 FILE DGENE
557 FILE DISSABS
76 FILE DRUGB
241 FILE DRUGMONOG2
69 FILE DRUGU
55 FILE EMBAL
4570 FILE EMBASE
3530 FILE ESBIOBASE
29 FILE FOREGE
32 FILES SEARCHED...
767 FILE FROSTI
2642 FILE FSTA
7437 FILE GENBANK
22 FILE HEALSAFE
2031 FILE IFIPAT
93 FILE IMSPRODUCT
13 FILE KOSMET
5069 FILE LIFESCI
4620 FILE MEDLINE
343 FILE NTIS
129 FILE OCEAN
6387 FILE PASCAL
254 FILE PCTGEN
10 FILE PHIN
325 FILE PROMT
14 FILE RDISCLOSURE

9225 FILE SCISEARCH
1 FILE SYNTHLINE
2964 FILE TOXCENTER
4426 FILE USGENE
59 FILES SEARCHED...
7510 FILE USPATFULL
110 FILE USPATOLD
1191 FILE USPAT2
10 FILE VETB
221 FILE VETU
94 FILE WATER
4639 FILE WPIDS
20 FILE WPIFV
4639 FILE WPINDEX
22 FILE IPA
18 FILE NAPRALERT
141 FILE NLDB

61 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 71 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1 QUE (ENDOGLUCANASE OR CELLULASE OR CELLOBIOHYDROLASE)

=> d rank
F1 24609 CAPLUS
F2 14257 DGENE
F3 12222 BIOSIS
F4 9225 SCISEARCH
F5 7533 BIOTECHABS
F6 7533 BIOTECHDS
F7 7517 CABA
F8 7510 USPATFULL
F9 7437 GENBANK
F10 6387 PASCAL
F11 5069 LIFESCI
F12 4639 WPIDS
F13 4639 WPINDEX
F14 4620 MEDLINE
F15 4570 EMBASE
F16 4426 USGENE
F17 4221 AGRICOLA
F18 3878 BIOENG
F19 3530 ESBIOBASE
F20 3154 BIOTECHNO
F21 2964 TOXCENTER
F22 2642 FSTA
F23 2216 CEABA-VTB
F24 2031 IFIPAT
F25 1191 USPAT2
F26 767 FROSTI
F27 557 DISSABS
F28 432 AQUASCI
F29 343 NTIS
F30 325 PROMT
F31 254 PCTGEN
F32 250 CONFSCI
F33 241 DRUGMONOG2
F34 223 CROPU
F35 221 VETU
F36 199 ANTE
F37 179 ANABSTR
F38 168 CROPB
F39 141 NLDB
F40 129 OCEAN
F41 110 CIN
F42 110 USPATOLD
F43 94 WATER
F44 93 IMSPRODUCT
F45 76 DDFB
F46 76 DRUGB
F47 69 DRUGU

F48 65 AQUALINE
F49 55 EMBAL
F50 53 DDFU
F51 29 FOREGE
F52 22 HEALSAFE
F53 22 IPA
F54 20 WPIFV
F55 18 NAPRALERT
F56 14 RDISCLOSURE
F57 13 KOSMET
F58 10 PHIN
F59 10 VETB
F60 1 ADISNEWS
F61 1 SYNTHLINE

=> file f1, f3-f5, f11, f12, f14
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL
ENTRY SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 2.72 2.94

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:20:39 ON 06 MAY 2009
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FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 09:20:39 ON 06 MAY 2009
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:20:39 ON 06 MAY 2009

=> S L1
L2 60384 L1

=> S pyroglutam? (s) L2
L3 4 PYROGLUTAM? (S) L2

=> S pyroglutam? and L2
L4 15 PYROGLUTAM? AND L2

=> S N-termin? and L4
L5 5 N-TERMIN? AND L4

=> S (resistant or tolerant or stable) and L4
L6 4 (RESISTANT OR TOLERANT OR STABLE) AND L4

=> S (resistant or tolerant or stable) and L5
L7 3 (RESISTANT OR TOLERANT OR STABLE) AND L5

=> S surfactant and L7
L8 1 SURFACTANT AND L7

=> S surfactant and L4
L9 1 SURFACTANT AND L4

=> dup rem L4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L10 12 DUP REM L4 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs L10 1-12

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:400448 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>
TITLE: Isolation, identification, and characterization of Bacillus strains from the Tradiational Korean soybean-fermented food, Chungkookjang
AUTHOR(S): Joo, Myeong-Hoon; Hur, Sung-Ho; Han, Yong-Soo; Kim, Ji-Yeon
CORPORATE SOURCE: Graduate School of Molecular & Biomedical Technology, Inje University, Gimhae, 621-749, S. Korea
SOURCE: Journal of Applied Biological Chemistry (2007), 50(4), 202-210
CODEN: JABCBB; ISSN: 1976-0442
PUBLISHER: Korean Society for Applied Biological Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A total of 45 bacterial strains were isolated from the traditional Korean soybean-fermented food, Chungkookjang. Among these strains, seven strains were selected and identified based on morphol., physiol., and biochem. characteristics, as well as phylogenetic anal. using 16S rDNA sequences. All strains were Gram-pos., aerobic, motile, oxidase-pos., rod-shaped, and endospore-forming bacteria, and produced extracellular enzymes such as amylase, ***cellulase*** , lipase, protease, and xylanase. The isolates were grown in the presence of 0-11% (w/v) NaCl. Growth was optimal at pH 6-9 and at temps. of 30-45.degree.C. According to VITEK automicrobic system tests and supplementary tests, the isolates were similar to several species of the genus Bacillus. The phylogenetic anal. of seven bacterial strains based on comparisons of 16S rDNA sequences, revealed that the strains were closely related to Bacillus species. The identification of strains that produced surfactin was also carried out, based on PCR screening of the sfp gene. Among the seven isolated strains, six yielded a surfactin-pos. result with PCR.
REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:354551 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:3982
TITLE: Global carbon utilization profiles of wild-type, mutant, and transformant strains of Hypocrea jecorina
AUTHOR(S): Druzhinina, Irina S.; Schmoll, Monika; Seiboth, Bernhard; Kubicek, Christian P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Research Area of Gene Technology and Applied Biochemistry, Institute of Chemical Engineering, Vienna University of Technology, Vienna, A-1060, Austria
SOURCE: Applied and Environmental Microbiology (2006), 72(3), 2126-2133
CODEN: AEMIDF; ISSN: 0099-2240
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The ascomycete Hypocrea jecorina (Trichoderma reesei), an industrial producer of cellulases and hemicellulases, can efficiently degrade plant polysaccharides. However, the catabolic pathways for the resulting monomers and their relationship to enzyme induction are not well known. Here we used the Biolog Phenotype MicroArrays technique to evaluate the growth of H. jecorina on 95 carbon sources. For this purpose, we compared several wild-type isolates, mutants producing different amts. of cellulases, and strains transformed with a heterologous antibiotic resistance marker gene. The wild-type isolates and transformed strains had the highest variation in growth patterns on individual carbon sources. The ***cellulase*** mutants were relatively similar to their parental strains. Both in the mutant and in the transformed strains, the most significant changes occurred in utilization of xylitol, erythritol, D-sorbitol, D-ribose, D-galactose, L-arabinose, N-acetyl-D-glucosamine, maltotriose, and .beta.-methyl-glucoside. Increased prodn. of cellulases was neg. correlated with the ability to grow on .gamma.-aminobutyrate, adonitol, and 2-ketogluconate; and pos. correlated with that on D-sorbitol

and saccharic acid. The reproducibility, relative simplicity, and high resoln. (.+-.10% of increase in mycelial d.) of the phenotypic microarrays make them a useful tool for the characterization of mutant and transformed strains and for a global anal. of gene function.
REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1305621 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:295731
TITLE: Carbon source utilization by the marine Dendryphiella species D. arenaria and D. salina
AUTHOR(S): dela Cruz, Thomas Edison E.; Schulz, Barbara E.; Kubicek, Christian P.; Druzhinina, Irina S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Microbiology, Technical University Braunschweig, Braunschweig, Germany
SOURCE: FEMS Microbiology Ecology (2006), 58(3), 343-353
CODEN: FMECEZ; ISSN: 0168-6496
PUBLISHER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Carbon utilization by the marine Dendryphiella species, D. arenaria and D. salina, was investigated to detect differences in utilization and traits assocd. with their adaptation to the marine habitat. Fifty-four strains were isolated world-wide and tested for the utilization of various carbon sources using BIOLOG phenotype MicroArray (PM) and for the prodn. of extracellular enzymes on solid culture media and on API ZYM assay strips. PM anal. showed that the fastest growth occurred on several monosaccharides and amino acids, 2-keto-D-gluconic acid, succinamide and turanose. Some polyols were poor carbon sources. However, the two species differed in their utilization rates of carbon sources, forming three major clusters: two sep. clusters for D. arenaria and D. salina and a third cluster in which strains of the two species formed sep. subclades that correlated with geog. origin. Several carbon sources were also found useful in differentiating the two speices. Dendryphiella salina did not utilize xylitol and quinic acid, whereas D. arenaria grew well on these substrates. The latter failed to grow on sorbitol and grew slowly on mannitol, both were good substrates for the former. There were also no qual. differences between the extracellular enzymes produced, although laccase and peroxidase activities were confined only to some strains. The physiol. similarities exhibited by the two species support the close relationship between D. arenaria and D. salina.
REFERENCE COUNT: 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:540655 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:55637
TITLE: Preparation of detergent-tolerant ***cellulase*** (***endoglucanase***) with N-terminal ***pyroglutamic*** acid
INVENTOR(S): Watanabe, Manabu; Yanai, Koji; Tsuyuki, Yumiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Meiji Seika Kaisha, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005056787	A1	20050623	WO 2004-JP18184	20041207

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,

AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1702981 A1 20060920 EP 2004-820192 20041207
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS

CN 1890367 A 20070103 CN 2004-80036453 20041207

US 20070099265 A1 20070503 US 2006-582002 20060607

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2003-409692 A 20031208
WO 2004-JP18184 W 20041207

AB Modified the family 45 cellulases that can maintain ***endoglucanase*** activity in the presence of detergents have been developed. One method is based on the introduction of ***pyroglutamic*** acid to amino end (amino acid substitution to ***pyroglutamic*** acid or replacing the N-terminal peptide with a peptide with ***pyroglutamic*** acid N-end). These modified cellulases with N-terminal Gln are designed to be expressed in host microorganisms such as Humicola insolens or Trichoderma viride by using the vectors contg. nucleotides encoding the corresponding amino acid sequences. The detergent-tolerance of the prepd. N-terminal modified ***cellulase*** (originally from H. insolens or S. coccosporum) in the presence of LAS (linear alkylbenzenesulfonate) at pH 10 was demonstrated. The prepd. modified enzymes can be used as additives to laundry detergents.

REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1312750 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:167209

TITLE: Molecular, physiological, and host-range characterization of Acidovorax avenae subsp. citrulli isolates from watermelon and melon in Israel

AUTHOR(S): Burdman, Saul; Kots, Nadia; Kritzman, Giora; Kopelowitz, June

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Plant Pathology and Microbiology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Rehovot, 76100, Israel

SOURCE: Plant Disease (2005), 89(12), 1339-1347
CODEN: PLDIDE; ISSN: 0191-2917

PUBLISHER: American Phytopathological Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Bacterial fruit blotch (BFB), caused by Acidovorax avenae subsp. citrulli, is a serious disease of cucurbit plants. The first important occurrence of BFB in Israel was during 2000 to 2003 on watermelon and melon. Twelve bacterial isolates assocd. with these outbreaks were confirmed as A. avenae subsp. citrulli by pathogenicity assays, gas chromatog. of fatty-acid Me esters, and substrate-utilization profiles. The isolates were characterized in terms of their aggressiveness in different hosts by seed, seedling, and fruit inoculations, and according to their DNA fingerprinting profiles using pulse-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) and repetitive-PCR approaches. Results from the present work agree with previous studies supporting the existence of two differentiated groups within A. avenae subsp. citrulli, one including strains that are more assocd. with watermelon (group II), the other consisting of strains that are usually assocd. with nonwatermelon cucurbits (group I). This study indicates that isolates from both groups have been introduced to Israel. PFGE anal. revealed that the 12 analyzed isolates can be divided into five different haplotypes, of which four were previously unreported. Addnl. differentiating features between group I and II strains are presented.

REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:338356 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:161182

TITLE: The effects of chemical environment on the nucleation, growth, and stability of ettringite [Ca3Al(OH)6]2(SO4)3.cntdot.26H2O

AUTHOR(S): Cody, A. M.; Lee, H.; Cody, R. D.; Spry, P. G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Geological and Atmospheric Sciences, 253 Science I, Iowa State University, Ames, IA, 50011-3210, USA
SOURCE: Cement and Concrete Research (2004), 34(5), 869-881
CODEN: CCNRAI; ISSN: 0008-8846
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Ettringite is responsible for both the initial set of portland cement and for premature concrete deterioration. A new method of ettringite crystal growth by combining calcium hydroxide and aluminum sulfate solns. was devised to reliably produce crystals that could be seen with a light microscope (45.times. - 320.times.). The nucleation, growth, morphol., and stability of ettringite in the presence of over 300 chems. and admixts., many of which are present in the concrete environment, was then investigated. The plasticizers sorbitol, citrate, and tartrate were found to inhibit ettringite nucleation and growth, as did certain lignosulfonate air-entraining admixts. The Type B set retarder borax inhibited ettringite formation at <44 ppm. The consequences and implications of this are discussed.
REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:609949 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:146213
TITLE: Method of immobilizing biologically active molecules for assay purposes in a microfluidic format
INVENTOR(S): Robotti, Karla
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 19 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20030148291	A1	20030807	US 2002-72525	20020205
DE 10256931	A1	20030821	DE 2002-10256931	20021205
DE 10256931	B4	20070606		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-72525 A 20020205
AB The invention provides biol. mols. entrapped within a sol-gel matrix and incorporated into a microanal. device for high throughput screening of samples. The pore sizes of the matrix may be chosen to match the size of the entrapped biol. mol. or to correspond in size with the sample mols. to be analyzed. The sol-gel may be formed into structures that can be incorporated into or onto the microanal. devices as microcolumns, microchannels, and microarrays. The sol-gel may incorporate substituted silanes and thereby provide a hydrophobic or hydrophilic surface, thereby providing the potential for use in microchromatog., microelectrophoresis or combinations thereof on the microanal. device. A preferred detection method of samples is mass spectrometry. Sol-gel-entrapped trypsin was prepd. using HCl, tetra-Me orthosilicate, and trypsin in ammonium bicarbonate buffer, p. 8.1. The entrapped trypsin was stable and active.

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:293978 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:337341
TITLE: Materials and methods to modulate ligand binding/enzymic activity of .alpha./.beta. proteins containing an allosteric regulatory site
INVENTOR(S): Stauton, Donald E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Icos Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 163 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002031511	A2	20020418	WO 2001-US32047	20011012
WO 2002031511	A3	20030313		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2425581	A1	20020418	CA 2001-2425581	20011012
AU 2002013196	A	20020422	AU 2002-13196	20011012
US 20030088061	A1	20030508	US 2001-976935	20011012
EP 1325341	A2	20030709	EP 2001-981560	20011012

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

JP 2004511496	T	20040415	JP 2002-534845	20011012
MX 2003003207	A	20040326	MX 2003-3207	20030411

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-239750P P 20001012
WO 2001-US32047 W 20011012

AB Methods of modulating binding between an .alpha./.beta. protein and a binding partner are provided, along with methods of identifying modulators and their use. The methods comprise contacting the .alpha./.beta. protein with an allosteric effector mol. which binds to an allosteric site of the .alpha./.beta. protein and alters the conformation of the .alpha./.beta. protein such that the binding of the .alpha./.beta. protein to a binding partner is modulated. Thus, a primary screen for inhibitors of the classical pathway complement protein C2 and alternative pathway complement protein factor B involving modifications of std. hemolytic CH50 and AH50 assays in a microtiter plate format was carried out. Lead compds. identified in this screen were submitted to a second screening using purified complement proteins to det. which stage of complement activation the compds. inhibited. Five diaryl sulfides were identified. Numerous other assays, e.g., to identify inhibitors of integrin .alpha.E.beta.y interaction with E cadherin, inhibitors of Rac1 GDP-GTP exchange, or antagonists of E. coli 6-hydroxymethyl-7,8-dihydropterin pyrophosphokinase, were conducted as well.

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:631486 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:234453
TITLE: Thermostable aminopeptidase from Pyrococcus horikoshii hydrolyzing N-terminal blocked peptides
INVENTOR(S): Kosugi, Yoshiji; Ishikawa, Kazuhiko; Ishida, Hiroyasu; Ando, Susumu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Agency of Industrial Sciences and Technology, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000245480	A	20000912	JP 1999-57836	19990305
JP 2001078791	A	20010327	JP 2000-256962	20000828
JP 4022611	B2	20071219		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-57836 A3 19990305

AB Pyrococcus horikoshii thermophilic aminopeptidase having hydrolytic activity toward N-terminal formyl, acyl, acetyl, or ***pyroglutamyl*** blocked proteins and peptides, and its recombinant expression, are disclosed. From the genome sequence data of the thermophilic archaeon Pyrococcus horikoshii, an open reading frame was found which encodes a protein (332 amino acids) homologous with an ***endoglucanase*** from

Clostridium thermocellum (42% identity), deblocking aminopeptidase from Pyrococcus furiosus (42% identity) and an aminopeptidase from Aeromonas proteolytica (18% identity). This gene was cloned and expressed in Escherichia coli, and the characteristics of the expressed protein were examd. Although ***endoglucanase*** activity was not detected, this protein was found to have aminopeptidase activity to cleave the N-terminal amino acid from a variety of substrates including both N-blocked and non-blocked peptides. The enzyme was stable at 90.degree., with the optimum temp. over 90.degree.. The metal ion bound to this enzyme was calcium, but it was not essential for the aminopeptidase activity. Instead, this enzyme required the cobalt ion for activity. This enzyme is expected to be useful for the removal of N.alpha.-acylated residues in short peptide sequence anal. at high temps.

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:297095 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:297095
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 120:52359a,52362a
TITLE: Application of soybean-koji to miso fermented with rice. III. Quality of salty misos fermented with soybean koji, rice koji and rice, and mixtured koji of soybeans and rice
AUTHOR(S): Matsumoto, Isao; Akimoto, Takashi; Imai, Seiichi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Food Res. Inst. Niigata Prefect., Kamo, 959-13, Japan
SOURCE: Miso no Kagaku to Gijutsu (1994), 42(3), 100-7
CODEN: MNKGAL; ISSN: 0369-1047
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB Properties of misos fermented with koji made of soybeans and rice (type A koji), and with a mixt. of soybean-koji and rice-koji (type B koji) were examd. The miso fermented with rice-koji was used as a ref. Two types of soybean- or rice-koji were prepd. using steamed whole soybeans or rice, and steamed crushed soybeans or rice. The former is called bara-koji, and the latter is called mochi-koji (the shape is like a rice cake). The type A koji made of soybeans and rice was also made by the 2 methods. The misos fermented with type B bara- and mochi-koji had dark reddish tint. The miso fermented with the type A mochi-koji had a little haze and browning tint. The values of protein solubilizing ratio, protein degrading ratio, and the amt. of liberated free amino acids were lower in misos prepd. with a half vol. of type A or B mochi-koji. The alc. fermn. was suppressed in misos prepd. with type A or B koji, and the suppression was severe in the misos fermented with the mochi-koji. The misos prepd. with a half vol. of type B bara-koji, a half vol. of type A bara-koji, and full vol. of type B mochi-koji were superior to the ref. one in sensory evaluation.

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 12 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:406099 SCISEARCH <<LOGINID::20090506>>
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: JB324
TITLE: CLONING AND SEQUENCING OF THE XYNA-GENE ENCODING XYLANASE-A OF ASPERGILLUS-KAWACHII
AUTHOR: ITO K (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: NATL RES INST BREWING, 2-6-30 TAKINOGAWA, KITA KU, TOKYO 114, JAPAN (Reprint)
AUTHOR: IKEMASU T; ISHIKAWA T
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: JAPAN
SOURCE: BIOSCIENCE BIOTECHNOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY, (JUN 1992) Vol. 56, No. 6, pp. 906-912.
ISSN: 0916-8451.
PUBLISHER: JAPAN SOC BIOSCI BIOTECHN AGROCHEM, JAPAN ACAD SOC CTR BLDG, 2-4-6 YAYOI BUNKYO-KU, TOKYO, 113, JAPAN.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 36
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1994
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB We have cloned the xynA gene coding for xylanase A, a major component of the xylanase family, from Aspergillus kawachii. The cDNA was isolated

from an A. kawachii cDNA library by immunoscreening using antibody raised against the purified xylanase A protein. Nucleotide sequence analysis of the cDNA showed a 981-bp open reading frame that encoded a protein of 327 amino acid residues. The signal peptide was composed of 25 amino acid residues and the N-terminus of the mature protein was ***pyroglutamic*** acid. The transformed yeast with a cloned cDNA produced xylanase. The genomic DNA was arranged as ten exons and nine introns.

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:187980 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:187980
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 100:28523a,28526a
TITLE: The primary structure of a 1,4-.beta.-glucan ***cellobiohydrolase*** from the fungus Trichoderma reesei QM 9414
AUTHOR(S): Faegerstam, Lars G.; Pettersson, L. Goeran; Engstroem, J. Aake
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Biochem., Univ. Uppsala, Uppsala, S-751 23, Swed.
SOURCE: FEBS Letters (1984), 167(2), 309-15
CODEN: FEBLAL; ISSN: 0014-5793
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The sequence of the .apprx.490 amino acid residues of the main 1,4-.beta.-glucan ***cellobiohydrolase*** (CBH I) (EC 3.2.1.91) from culture filtrates of the fungus T. reesei QM 9414 was established by automatic liq. phase Edman degrdn. Peptides obtained by chem. and enzymic cleavage of the reduced and S-carboxymethylated protein were isolated by a combination of gel filtration and high-performance liq. chromatog. The N-terminus of the single polypeptide chain is blocked by a ***pyroglutamyl*** residue. Most of the neutral carbohydrate present in the glycoprotein is bound within a short region near the C-terminus. Three attachment sites of glucosamine residues were also established.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:17:40 ON 06 MAY 2009)

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE, AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 09:18:08 ON 06 MAY 2009
SEA (ENDOGLUCANASE OR CELLULASE OR CELLOBIOHYDROLASE)
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1 FILE ADISNEWS
4221 FILE AGRICOLA
179 FILE ANABSTR
199 FILE ANTE
65 FILE AQUALINE
432 FILE AQUASCI
3878 FILE BIOENG
12222 FILE BIOSIS
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14257 FILE DGENE
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241 FILE DRUGMONOG2
69 FILE DRUGU

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          55  FILE EMBAL
        4570  FILE EMBASE
        3530  FILE ESBIOBASE
          29  FILE FOREGE
         767  FILE FROSTI
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        7437  FILE GENBANK
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        6387  FILE PASCAL
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        9225  FILE SCISEARCH
           1  FILE SYNTHLINE
        2964  FILE TOXCENTER
        4426  FILE USGENE
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         141  FILE NLDB
L1          QUE (ENDOGLUCANASE OR CELLULASE OR CELLOBIOHYDROLASE)
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    FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, LIFESCI, WPIDS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT
    09:20:39 ON 06 MAY 2009
L2       60384 S L1
L3           4 S PYROGLUTAM? (S) L2
L4          15 S PYROGLUTAM? AND L2
L5           5 S N-TERMIN? AND L4
L6           4 S (RESISTANT OR TOLERANT OR STABLE) AND L4
L7           3 S (RESISTANT OR TOLERANT OR STABLE) AND L5
L8           1 S SURFACTANT AND L7
L9           1 S SURFACTANT AND L4
L10         12 DUP REM L4 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                        SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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FULL ESTIMATED COST                          87.36      90.30

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